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Coordination questions: New Partnership for Africa's Development

United Nations system support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is organized around the seven thematic clusters established under the regional consultation meeting of United Nations agencies working in Africa convened by the Economic Commission for Africa.

These clusters, which broadly correspond to the policy priorities and strategies of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, are: infrastructure development; governance, peace and security; agriculture, trade and market access; environment, population and urbanization; human resources development, employment and HIV/AIDS; science and technology; and communication, advocacy and outreach. Under each cluster, the focus is both on the areas of collaboration among the United Nations entities in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and on the specific assistance offered by individual entities to advance the work in the relevant thematic cluster.

As noted in the report, institutional support has emerged as a growing form of assistance by the United Nations system to African countries, the African Union and the subregional organizations as well as to the secretariat of the New Partnership. Complementing institutional support is the advocacy work and funding provided by the United Nations system for Africa's development. The United Nations system should help African countries to mobilize significant financial resources for Africa's development, including the programmes of the New Partnership.

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I. Introduction

1. At its forty-fourth session, the Committee for Programme and Coordination recommended that in order for it to continue monitoring progress in support of New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the General Assembly should request the Secretary-General to report to the Committee at its forty-fifth session on United Nations system support for the New Partnership. The present report responds to that request of the Committee, which was endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 59/275.

II. The mandate for the work of the United Nations system

2. The General Assembly, in its resolution 59/275, also endorsed the Committee's recommendations that the entities of the United Nations system, in support of NEPAD, use existing coordination mechanisms at the global, regional and country levels to strengthen policy coherence, deepen their collaboration, develop tools to achieve operational coherence and mobilize sufficient resources to fund activities in this field.

3. In the same resolution, the General Assembly also requested the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance to the NEPAD secretariat and to African countries in developing projects and programmes within the scope of the NEPAD priorities; encouraged it to intensify efforts to develop and implement joint programmes in support of NEPAD at the regional level; encouraged United Nations funds, programmes and agencies to strengthen coordination and programming mechanisms, as well as to simplify and harmonize planning, disbursement and reporting procedures; and requested the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the United Nations system support to NEPAD on the basis of the agreed clusters. Many organizations of the United Nations system have also received legislative mandates from their respective governing bodies to actively support Africa's development.

III. Support for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

4. Since the forty-fourth session of the Committee for Programme and Coordination, the sixth regional consultation meeting of United Nations agencies working in Africa was convened on 9 and 10 July 2004 in Addis Ababa by the Economic Commission for Africa. The present report highlights activities of the United Nations system since the sixth regional meeting, drawing on outcomes of that meeting as well as subsequent inputs received from individual United Nations system entities relating to activities in Africa between August 2004 and April 2005.

A. Infrastructure development

5. The infrastructure cluster has four sub-clusters: water and sanitation; energy; information and communications technology; and transport. Under the water sub-cluster, UN-Water/Africa conducted three-day regional training workshops for

decision makers and technical personnel in geo-water information development and management in Yaounde, in June 2004, for Central African countries; in Accra, in September 2004, for West African countries; and in Mombassa, in October 2004, for East African countries. The objective of the workshops is to facilitate the development of an African Regional Water Clearinghouse, which will provide the basis for creating a regional community, bringing together educational, governmental, non-profit and commercial entities interested in water research, conservation, and management. Similar meetings were scheduled for Southern African countries in Pretoria in March 2005 and North African countries in Cairo in April 2005.

6. The sub-cluster on energy held its first meeting in Addis Ababa on 8 July 2004, followed by a second meeting in November 2004, at which the programme of work of the United Nations Energy Africa for 2004-2006 was adopted. It was decided that the United Nations Energy Africa should actively engage the non-United Nations organizations, the African Union/NEPAD and United Nations Energy Global to enhance linkages between global and regional energy issues. As part of the United Nations Energy Africa work programme, the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) jointly planned and started implementing the project entitled "Making African Power Sector Sustainable", which aims to facilitate integration of socio-economic and environmental concerns into the power sector reforms in sub-Saharan Africa.

7. Also in the energy sub-cluster, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has, since 2001, assisted 12 African countries under a regional technical cooperation project in enhancing long-term energy strategies. As a result of the completion in 2004 of the first phase of the project, participating Member States are now able to develop energy demand projections that are more consistent with their socio-economic and technological development. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) organized its annual summer school for French-speaking countries on the theme "Solar electricity for rural and remote areas". The programme was attended by representatives of 14 countries.

8. Under the information and communications technology (ICT) sub-cluster, several agencies have undertaken programme activities. In the framework of e-strategies, the Economic Commission for Africa is currently working with the following countries to develop national information and communication infrastructure plans: Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Nigeria, Swaziland and the United Republic of Tanzania. Requests were received in early 2005 from countries of the Mano River Union, including Guinea, to update the national information and communication infrastructure plans, and from Sierra Leone to develop the complete e-strategy. Sectoral e-Government strategies are being developed in Ghana and Rwanda, while a needs assessment mission was carried out in Uganda for an e-Government project. In the meantime, an e-health strategy was developed for Uganda, which is expected to be implemented in the coming months. The Economic Commission for Africa also organized several activities in the framework of the preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society since July 2004. The African Regional Preparatory Conference for the second phase of the Summit was convened in Ghana from 28 January to 4 February 2005 under the auspices of NEPAD.

9. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Economic Commission for Africa organized a regional workshop on information and communications technologies (ICT) indicators in Botswana in October 2004, at which African countries joined together to identify: the core telecom/ICT indicators to collect; data collection, storage and dissemination methodologies and analytical techniques; and barriers to data collection and dissemination in order to find necessary/immediate solutions.

10. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) recognizes that ICT presents a unique vehicle for leveraging women's economic empowerment. UNIFEM continues to provide support to the digital diaspora initiative in order to create an enabling environment to influence ICT policy use at national, regional and international levels. Women in business are also interacting with representatives from trade and investment centres through the online discussion list developed by UNIFEM in conjunction with the non-governmental organization E-Knowledge for Women in Southern Africa.

11. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs is implementing a three-year statistical project to strengthen statistical capacity-building in support of the Millennium Development Goals in the region of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The substantive focus of the programme lies in the areas of poverty measurement and analysis, development and follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals indicators, environment and energy statistics and the use of ICT. The project will promote regional statistical coordination.

12. Work in the transport sub-cluster has focused on strengthening the policy and regulatory framework to encourage transport investment. The Economic Commission for Africa and the sub-Saharan Africa Transport Programme (SSATP), in collaboration with the Government of Ethiopia, organized the annual general meetings of SSATP, which took place in September 2004. The meeting highlighted: improvement in the level of collaboration between the regional economic communities and SSATP; increased participation of countries in the programme (33 countries joined SSATP in 2004); increase in the number of partners; and the inclusion of road safety in the SSATP action plan. The meeting has also identified priority activities to be implemented as part of corridor development and the increased movement of people and goods.

13. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is collaborating with the World Bank in the Cooperative Development of Operational Safety and Continuing Airworthiness Programme, which is a capacity-building programme in aviation safety oversight being implemented with the support of subregional organizations, including ECOWAS, the Central African Economic and Monetary Community, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa. Moreover, in the pursuit of its primary objective which is to improve safety, security and efficiency of air transport, ICAO has organized seminars on air transport facilitation, statistics and economics, aviation safety and security, as well as search and rescue. The seminars have provided practical support to the Yamoussoukro Decision on the Liberalization of Air Transport in Africa. ICAO has also supported the Decision by initiating projects strengthening the capacity of civil aviation administrations to manage the liberalization process.

14. Responding to NEPAD's emphasis on maritime security, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) has provided training-of-trainer assistance in a

number of African countries. Regional train-the-trainer courses on maritime security were held in Dar es Salaam from 28 January to 4 February 2005 and in Durban, South Africa, from 7 to 11 February 2005. The International Maritime Organization has also continued to evaluate the existing infrastructure in a number of African coastal countries to assist them in operationalizing international search and rescue procedures. In November 2004, the IMO Council approved the establishment of a search and rescue fund to be used for related technical cooperation activities along the African coast (from Mauritania to Somalia).

15. The Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States addressed the issue of infrastructure at the meeting entitled "The role of international, regional and subregional organizations for the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action", held from 29 to 31 March 2005 in Almaty, Kazakhstan. There was a detailed discussion of strategy for the establishment of efficient transit systems in the subregions and of issues related to infrastructure development and trade facilitation.

16. The activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in the areas of transit and transport are concentrated in the provision of technical assistance and advisory services to African countries and the regional economic communities. Assistance has also been provided on the use of the Advanced Cargo Information System linking railway transport systems and the Automated System for Customs Data, both of which are directly relevant to the requirements of NEPAD. These programmes help in reducing delays in cross-border movement of people, goods and services; reduce waiting time in ports; and promote economic activity and cross-border trade through improved land transport linkages.

B. Governance, peace and security

17. The objective of this cluster is to promote good governance, including effective public sector administration, peace and security in Africa, and to support institutional capacity-building for peacekeeping activities of the African Union and the regional economic communities. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in partnership with Germany, Sweden, Canada, Norway, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is currently funding a support project of the African Union on the implementation of its peace and security agenda. The project provides technical and financial support aimed to enhance the organization's capacity for conflict prevention, security and peacebuilding and seeks to strengthen the operational capacities of the Peace and Security Council and related institutions of the African Union by developing internal capacity for data gathering, analysis, storage and dissemination.

18. The United Nations Development Programme, in collaboration with the African Peer Review Mechanism Panel, organized a workshop in November 2004 on "Sharing national experiences in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism".

19. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs has provided a wide range of technical and advisory services in support of NEPAD's governance agenda, including support to: the design of the NEPAD governance and public administration capacity-building programme; the design of the leadership capacity-

building programme for public sector performance in Africa; strategies for mainstreaming professionalism and ethics in African public service; building capacities for managing conflict; strengthening Africa's Parliaments; and supporting the Africa Governance Inventory Web portal developed by the Department. The Department is the main organizer for the Pan-African Conference of Ministers of Public Service, a biannual meeting held in conjunction with the NEPAD secretariat. Other activities by the Department included the following ministerial meetings: "Re-inventing Government in Africa for the implementation of NEPAD" (2004); "Leadership capacity-building for decentralized governance for poverty reduction in Africa" (2004); and "Regional forum on reinventing government in Africa: repositioning the public sector for the challenges of NEPAD" (2005).

20. Given the critical importance of promoting programmes that can engender a smooth transition from war to lasting peace and sustainable development, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations has undertaken serious efforts to include United Nations system partners in planning of multidimensional peacekeeping operations through the creation of integrated mission task forces. The Department, in consultation with United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, is developing an integrated mission planning process, which may serve as a system-wide planning tool. In key thematic areas such as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and rule of law, which are now a major component of the Department's core programme, it is spearheading efforts to develop truly integrated policies and guidelines geared towards maximizing the overall impact of United Nations activities in the field.

21. The Department for Disarmament Affairs has extended support to NEPAD through the activities of its Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa. These activities include conferences, seminars, training programmes, weapons collection programmes, institutional capacity-building and research studies aimed at promoting peace and security through disarmament, arms limitation and confidence-building measures. In addition, the Department has been providing direct financial and technical assistance to several African countries, including Cameroon, Kenya, Niger and Sierra Leone, upon request, to assist in addressing the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons.

22. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is the convenor of the United Nations sub-cluster on humanitarian response and post-conflict recovery, which advances the promotion and implementation of integrated programmes in post-conflict countries to support reconstruction and sustain peace and stability as a key priority. UNHCR is currently analysing 14 transitional situations in Africa in order to identify where there are critical gaps and how to improve the effectiveness of its efforts. The analysis will inform future programme initiatives and contribute to the work of the NEPAD secretariat, UNHCR and UNDP on a strategic framework for more sustainable return and reintegration of internally displaced persons, refugees and ex-combatants. UNHCR's global consultations on international protection focused on the tools of protection and on the identification of durable solutions for internally displaced persons, refugees and returnees, as a result of which a Framework for Durable Solutions for Refugees and Persons of Concern has been developed. The Framework provides three methodological models for durable solutions: Development Assistance for Refugees; Repatriation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (the

"4Rs"); and Development through Local Integration, which facilitate proper targeting of development assistance.

23. UNIFEM provided support for the first regional women's meeting, held in Kigali, Rwanda, in October 2004, preparatory to the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, convened in Dar-es-Salaam in November 2004. The meeting addressed the specific needs of women in matters pertaining to peace and security; democracy and governance; economic and regional integration as well as humanitarian and social affairs. The meeting resulted in the Kigali declaration, which was later incorporated into the Dar es Salaam Declaration adopted by the heads of State and Government at the International Conference. UNIFEM has also substantively engaged with the peace process for Somalia, the Sudan and Burundi. UNIFEM's gender experts were able to make a strategic contribution to the joint assessment mission for the Sudan by facilitating dialogue between women and women's organizations as well as providing gender analysis and input into various consultative meetings, such as the donor conference in Oslo.

C. Agriculture, trade and market access

24. The focus of the work of this cluster is twofold: increasing food security and agricultural development in Africa; and improving Africa's access to foreign markets. The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme is NEPAD's framework for agricultural development. To help in the implementation of the programme, a support group for the Programme was set up in 2003. The support group, chaired by the NEPAD secretariat, includes the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Economic Commission for Africa, the World Trade Organization (WTO), the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the African Union and representatives of the Programme's Advisory Council. The support group is proving a useful tool through which the United Nations and other institutions can channel their support. Implementation of the Programme has encompassed a range of activities, including preparation of national investment plans, the development of sound policies and programmes at the national, subregional and regional levels and the organization of regional implementation planning meetings.

25. FAO has supported the financing of the NEPAD regional implementation planning meetings. Regional meetings have been held for various subregions: for Eastern and Central Africa in January 2005 in the United Republic of Tanzania, co-sponsored by the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa; for Southern Africa in February 2005 in Mozambique; for West Africa in March 2005 in Mali; and for North Africa in early April 2005 in Egypt. A high-level continent-wide meeting is planned for late April 2005 in Ghana. FAO has commenced implementation of three initiatives in early February 2005, namely: (a) national medium-term investment programmes, the preparation of the programmes has been completed in 40 countries; (b) bankable investment project profiles, the formulation of which has been finalized in 35 countries, 23 of which have undergone FAO internal review; and (c) Food security — Horizon 2015: 47 summary country briefs have been drafted.

26. During the period under review, IFAD continued to collaborate closely with the other core partners in the NEPAD-led support group for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme. IFAD has prepared a support programme for the NEPAD secretariat for partnership building and collaboration with civil society, including farmers' organizations, the private sector and other key stakeholders in participatory programme inception and design. The support programme provides technical assistance for organizing participatory design of selected agricultural projects and expanding support for the institutional framework f r NEPAD-approved projects and programmes.

27. UNIDO provided support in the articulation of the African Productive Capacity Initiative, which was adopted by the African Union Summit in July 2004 as the policy framework for Africa's industrial development. The Initiative is a collaborative effort that calls for strong public-private sector partnerships at all levels, national, regional and continental, and seeks to build consensus among all stakeholders. It involves the establishment of an African Productive Capacity Facility, the mechanism for funding projects identified under the Initiative. It requires the support of all stakeholders in Africa's development. At the end of 2004, the total number of integrated programmes or country service frameworks implemented by UNIDO in Africa stood at 36 compared with 24 in 2003.

28. In a memorandum of understanding established between NEPAD and WFP on 19 November 2003, two main priorities for early action were identified: namely home-grown school feeding; and food reserve systems. With the support of WFP, NEPAD launched a study on food reserve systems in Africa. The study, which commenced in February 2004 in consultation with FAO, the World Bank, the European Union and the International Food Policy Research Institute, other partners at the country level and interested regional economic communities, was completed in early June 2004. The study involved the review of past and present experiences, best practices and lessons learned in eight African countries: Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Niger, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. With regard to school feeding, NEPAD, WFP and the Millennium Hunger Task Force agreed to launch a pilot home-grown school feeding programme. This initiative is designed to link school feeding directly with agricultural development through the purchase and use of locally/domestically produced food.

29. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) provides technical support to several Africans on the use of the sterile insect technique in the context of area-wide integrated pest management in support of creating tsetse-free zones in selected areas in African member States. The Agency will continue providing support to national projects to activities in Botswana, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Senegal, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.

30. The Economic Commission for Africa has implemented various programmes to enhance the capacity of Member States to effectively participate in bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations, including: training workshops to strengthen the negotiating position of African countries; analytical training on strategies to improve competitiveness; and mainstreaming of trade in development policies at the national and subregional levels. The Economic Commission for Africa is providing technical assistance to the regional economic communities on negotiating economic partnership agreements between the European Union and African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. The Commission has also organized various trade-related support

activities, including an ad hoc expert group meeting on international market access and a high-level brainstorming meeting for African trade negotiators, which came up with a "roadmap" of the multilateral trade negotiating process. The Commission has also established the Inter-Regional Advisory Service facility in Geneva to help the African Group at WTO in Geneva in their day-to-day negotiations within the organization, to provide them with the most recent findings from informed research to strengthen their negotiation and to assist in monitoring developments in international trade negotiations and advise on their potential implications for Africa.

31. In the context of its work in relation to trade and market access, UNCTAD has continued its active participation in the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme, which is an integrated trade capacity-building response of the International Trade Centre, UNCTAD and WTO to assist in the effective and beneficial integration of African countries into the international trading system. The 16 African countries currently involved in the programme are: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia. UNCTAD's assistance has also focused on the provision of advisory services to African countries and their regional organizations on the Doha agenda negotiations. The first retreat, which was serviced by UNCTAD at the request of the African Union office in Geneva and organized by that office in October 2004, was held on the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of WTO on the Doha work programme (the "July package"). African trade negotiators were briefed on the key implications of the "July package" for their countries and on key issues relating to agriculture and non-agricultural products and services.

32. WTO supports NEPAD's main objectives in the field of trade, particularly through the activities of its trade-related technical assistance programmes for African countries. In 2004, out of a total of 501 such activities organized by WTO, 178, or 36 per cent, benefited African countries. Of this total, 101 (57 per cent) were national and 58 (33 per cent) were regional. Of the total number, 204 (40 per cent) of such activities benefited least developed countries, including national and regional activities to which least developed countries were invited. African countries continue to benefit from various WTO training activities, including the 12-week Geneva-based training courses for government officials, the regional three-month trade policy courses and the advanced training courses given by the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

33. Both UNCTAD and WTO are among the agencies that are involved in the implementation of the integrated framework for trade-related technical assistance programme, which is a multi-agency, multi-donor programme that helps least developed countries expand their participation in the global economy. The programme was first mandated at the first WTO Ministerial Conference, held in Singapore in December 1996. The participating agencies are IMF, the International Trade Centre, UNCTAD, UNDP, World Bank and WTO. UNCTAD works with the other core agencies to monitor and assist in the implementation of the programme in 23 African least developed countries.

34. The World Bank undertook joint analytical work with FAO and IFAD on trends and opportunities for investment in agricultural water management under the African agricultural water management initiative. The technical assistance and

analytical work of banks in the trade sector is coordinated with the Economic Commission for Africa.

D. Environment, population and urbanization

35. The work of this cluster aims to promote sustainable development policies in Africa, with a particular focus on support for the implementation of the NEPAD's Action Plan on the Environment Initiative. Several agencies are involved in activities of this cluster.

36. UNEP has now embarked in partnership with the NEPAD secretariat and the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, with resources provided by the Global Environment Facility, in assisting African countries to prepare the five subregional environmental action plans of NEPAD. To that end, on 10 January 2005, UNEP and the NEPAD secretariat signed an agreement of three years duration (2005-2008) aimed at enhancing the human and institutional capacities for the implementation of the Environment Initiative of NEPAD for the five subregional African economic communities. Environment and natural resource coordinators in the regional economic communities will be recruited starting 1 April 2005. The first technical training workshop on the implementation of the environmental initiative was organized by UNEP, with the participation of 60 NEPAD focal points, in Nairobi from 20 to 25 September 2004. The second technical workshop of NEPAD focal points on the environment will be held in Nairobi in 2005.

37. From April to June 2005, UNEP, in partnership with the NEPAD secretariat, the African regional economic communities and the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, will organize five intergovernmental consultative meetings to review the first draft of the environmental regional action plans of NEPAD. UNEP is also assisting African countries to pilot the implementation of national NEPAD environmental action plans. In cooperation with UNEP, the Government of Senegal has organized the second Partners Conference on the Implementation of the Action Plan on the Environment Initiative of NEPAD in Dakar on 15 and 16 March 2005. UNEP also supported the technical segment of the second Partners Conference in Nairobi in February 2005. The main objectives for the technical session were to: review the implementation of the action plan of the NEPAD environment initiative; deliberate on the financial resources mobilization mechanisms for implementation of the action plan; and make recommendations to the ministerial session of the second Partners Conference in Dakar.

38. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) jointly convened with the African Union the first African Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development, which was hosted by the Government of South Africa from 31 January to 4 February 2005 in Durban. Its major outcomes included: (a) the establishment of a standing consultative mechanism; (b) functioning modality and venue of the secretariat, to be supported by the African Union and UN-Habitat; (c) agreement on an enhanced framework of implementation in promoting sustainable cities and towns in Africa; and (d) agreement on a common position on Africa's message to the Commission for Sustainable Development and on the review of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.

39. UN-Habitat formulated the NEPAD cities programme as a means of achieving quick gains for NEPAD. Under phase I of the programme, progress is as follows: the

profiles of seven cities have been completed; the Mayor's Committee to supervise the NEPAD cities award and ensure its acceptance as part of the African Peer Review Mechanism has been set up; and a progress report on the NEPAD cities programme has been submitted to the third African Union Summit in July 2004. The priority issues for phase II of the programme will focus on: (a) localizing the NEPAD objectives; (b) bringing the concept of sustainable cities closer to the decision-making organs; (c) expanding the concept of environmental planning and management; (d) supporting the NEPAD cities award initiative, in collaboration with the United Nations Advisory Committee of Local Authorities, involving the NEPAD cities partners in UN-Habitat's work on decentralization and the strengthening of local authorities; and (e) promoting the NEPAD cities as engines of growth and as tools for regional integration.

40. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs contributes to the overall goals of NEPAD's environment programme through a composite of activities, including: building interregional and national capacity for managing progress towards sustainable development through cooperation, networking and exchange of experiences and lessons learned in national sustainable development strategies; using innovative partnership approaches to overcome constraints in implementing water and energy-related goals; providing policy advisory and technical cooperation services to national governments on matters related to water and energy; and organizing a series of regional meetings to devise a regional strategy on sustainable consumption and production under the Marrakesh Process.

41. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) assisted the countries of West and Central Africa through a regional course on oil pollution preparedness and response, held in Pointe Noire, Congo, in November 2004. The course helped the countries to prepare contingency plans to manage spillage of oil and other noxious substances. To prepare the African countries to cope with safer shipping and cleaner environment, Flag States have been assisted through training courses, some national and others regional, on flag State implementation. One such five-day training seminar is planned to be held in Ethiopia from 18 to 22 April 2005, followed by a similar one in Eritrea the following week.

42. The United Nations University operates the Institute for Natural Resources in Africa, a research and training institute, in Ghana. The Institute, which aims to contribute to the conservation and productive use of Africa's natural resources through research and capacity development, organizes an annual lecture series, the outcome of which is provided to African Governments in the form of data, policy and technical guidance. In addition, the Institute contributed to the planning and development of a NEPAD-supported locally grown school feeding programme in Ghana.

E. Human resources development, employment and HIV/AIDS

43. The work of this cluster is organized around three sub-clusters: human resources development, employment, and HIV/AIDS and health. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in its capacity as the cluster leader, continues to coordinate and collaborate with other United Nations cluster members (UNDP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Joint United Nations

Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO), WFP and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat) in support of NEPAD. The cluster is the main forum for the agencies to coordinate their activities in the areas of health, HIV/AIDS, education, labour, youth and migration. It is also an effective mechanism for working with the NEPAD secretariat on substantive issues.

44. Through its programmes of cooperation with African countries, UNICEF supports the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, six of which are at the core of its mandate. UNICEF works in the areas of its mandate to accelerate the implementation of the NEPAD's objectives, which are also consistent with the Millennium Development Goals. UNICEF also supports the NEPAD secretariat, within the framework of the human resources cluster, to fine-tune the strategies of the different sectors covered by the cluster (health, HIV/AIDS, education, employment, social affairs and migration). Moreover, UNICEF supports NEPAD through its country programmes focused mostly around five priority areas: early childhood development, girls' education, combating HIV/AIDS, immunization "plus", and child protection.

45. UNAIDS supports NEPAD in the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS education into all of its sectors. A consultation is currently under way to develop a strategy that will enable each sector of NEPAD to integrate HIV/AIDS awareness in its core activities and make it an overarching issue. In conjunction with the WHO "3 by 5" strategy, UNAIDS is providing policy support to NEPAD to develop country capacity for effective implementation of the "3 by 5" treatment of people living with HIV/AIDS.

46. UNESCO, in collaboration with the Global Initiative on HIV/AIDS and Prevention Education, is expected to cover four countries in Africa starting in 2005. The configuration of partners will likely vary by country, but should include, where possible and appropriate, the UNAIDS co-sponsors, the ministries of education and other relevant ministries, UNESCO offices and national commissions, donors and civil society.

47. ILO participated in a number of HIV-related meetings, including: the public forum on leadership, governance and HIV/AIDS (organized by the Inter-Africa Group and the Center for Strategic and International Studies, United States of America), the Africa Day observance and the Biannual Packard Foundation grantees and partners meeting.

48. IAEA is strongly committed to contributing to the international effort to fight the ever-expanding scourge of HIV/AIDS. A major regional project focuses on building technical and human resources capacity to enable Africa to undertake a programme of vaccine research and trials specific to African needs. It is expected that the involvement of IAEA in the global effort towards tackling the scourge of HIV/AIDS will bring its institutional, operational and technical capabilities to contribute to support UNAIDS and its network in Africa.

49. In addition to the awareness raising role UNIFEM has played in response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, it has also worked with strategic partners to create networks among the HIV/AIDS service organizations, groups of women in the media and networks of HIV positive women. UNIFEM continues to support the

Southern Africa regional network of the International Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS in Swaziland. In Kenya, a consortium of organizations has convened to draft and lobby for a gender responsive HIV/AIDS prevention and control act.

50. In the human resources development cluster, the UNESCO Literacy Initiative for the Excluded (LIFE) will be implemented in countries with over 50 per cent illiteracy rate or 10 million illiterates. Country profiles for participating countries will be created beginning in March/April 2004. While two to three countries from Africa will participate in the first phase of the programme, 18 are ultimately expected to participate. UNESCO has also launched the teacher training initiative in sub-Sahara Africa, a programme designed to respond to Africa's need for trained teachers.

51. ILO participated in the Inter-Agency Task Force that prepared for the extraordinary summit on employment and poverty reduction held in Burkina Faso in September 2004. ILO was also actively involved in the review of successive version of two draft reports: "The State of the African Population" (2004) and "The Family in Africa, Prospects and Challenges". The State of the African Population was disseminated to delegates, participants and the Council of Ministers of the third Ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union. ILO prepared and distributed a simple press kit on the State of the African Population, in coordination with African Union press conferences and interviews.

52. The sub-cluster on health created in 2004 and placed under the leadership of WHO and UNFPA has assisted NEPAD in the establishment of the health and social affairs desks within the subregional organizations, specifically the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and ECOWAS. Efforts are under way for the establishment of a similar desk in the Southern African Development Community (SADC). WHO collaborated closely with NEPAD in the development of the NEPAD health strategy and the initial programme of action. WHO and the NEPAD secretariat hosted the meeting of the *Organisation de Coordination pour la Lutte contre les Endemies en Afrique Central* in order to integrate the NEPAD health strategy into national health development plans. WHO also provided support for the development of an African perspective on the implementation of the plan of action human resources and health. A memorandum of understanding has been developed with the WHO regional office for Africa to build a strategic partnership centred on the agency's work in the field of communicable diseases.

F. Science and technology

53. The agencies of the science and technology cluster, which is under the leadership of UNESCO and UNCTAD, work closely with the NEPAD secretariat and with other regional organizations. At the first consultative meeting, held in Addis Ababa on 9 July 2004, the following four objectives were adopted: promote coherence and coordination in the efforts of the United Nations system to support the African Union/NEPAD plan of action in science and technology; promote joint programming, harmonization and cooperation in African scientific and technological activities within the United Nations system; promote dynamic, action-oriented approaches for the support of the scientific and technological activities of

NEPAD; and promote interaction and collaboration with NEPAD, the African Union, the regional economic communities, academics, knowledge networks, scientific communities and other stakeholders working in the field of science, technology and innovation for sustainable development in Africa.

54. The meeting adopted the following initial programme of activities for active cooperation: (a) technological entrepreneurship in higher educational institutions (leader: UNESCO); (b) engineering education for sustainable production and consumption in Africa (leader: UNEP); (c) science and technology for agriculture and environment (leader: the Economic Commission for Africa); (d) support for NEPAD's centres of excellence initiative; (e) collaboration with the African Union/NEPAD in the framework of an African Union summit on the theme of science and technology to be held in Accra in 2007 (all United Nations system organizations); (f) coping with the brain drain (including possibility of creating a United Nations super fund on intellectual capital for Africa); and (g) any other areas of activities to be determined in conjunction with the NEPAD African Ministerial Council on Science and Technology.

55. UNESCO is supporting the establishment of the African Institute of Science and Technology and the activities of the Nelson Mandela Institution for Knowledge Building and the Advancement of Science and Technology in sub-Saharan Africa.

56. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has provided assistance for institution-building and awareness-raising with regard to the intellectual property system in Africa. WIPO collaborated with African Regional Industrial Property Organization and the African Intellectual Property Organization to promote practical knowledge and technical expertise to enforce intellectual property rights, design intellectual property management systems and establish industrial property rights, and copyright offices in many African countries.

57. WIPO, in cooperation with the African Intellectual Property Organization, organized a workshop on intellectual property as a tool for economic, social and cultural development in Cameroon in October 2004. The objective of the meeting was to sensitize participants (small and medium-sized enterprises, including universities and research institutions) on the strategic use of intellectual property for economic development and to create synergies between those sectors. Concurrent with the ninth session of the Council of Ministers of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization, WIPO organized a high-level round table on intellectual property and public policy issues in the United Republic of Tanzania in August 2004. The objective of the forum was to create a platform for dialogue on intellectual property and public policy issues of interest to the African region and to demonstrate the economic benefits that countries could derive from strong intellectual property systems. WIPO has purchased equipment for many African countries. WIPO also participated in the first meeting of the International Advisory Board for the Reform of the Science, Technology and Innovation System of Nigeria, convened by UNESCO in Paris in October 2004.

58. To support technology diffusion and adaptation in Africa, UNCTAD published "Africa's Technology Gap", in which it examined the technology framework in Ghana, Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, with a focus on the transfer of technology, as well as its applications and use in the manufacturing industry.

59. Through its technical cooperation programme, IAEA supports various activities aimed at strengthening institutional capacity-building in nuclear science and technology and promoting the sustainable application of nuclear techniques for social and economic development in African Member States. IAEA provides assistance to African Member States under national and regional technical cooperation projects through provision of expertise, training opportunities and equipment in priority areas identified by the countries themselves. Human resources development continues to receive special attention as the main vehicle for IAEA's technology transfer in Africa.

G. Communication, advocacy and outreach

60. The communication, advocacy and outreach cluster was established at the sixth regional consultation meeting held in July 2004 at Addis Ababa. On 5 October 2004, the Economic Commission for Africa hosted a meeting of the advocacy and communications cluster, which is coordinated by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, bringing together the Addis Ababa-based members of the cluster. The meeting was attended by participants from UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNHCR and the Economic Commission for Africa. The objective of the meeting was to review the draft advocacy and communications strategy, to develop short-term action plans and to consider creation of linkages between the advocacy cluster and the substantive clusters.

IV. Institutional support, advocacy and funding

61. Institutional support has emerged as a growing form of assistance provided by the United Nations system to African countries, the African Union and subregional organizations, as well as to the NEPAD secretariat. Institutional support has taken several forms, including the secondment of staff to the secretariats; helping the secretariats to prepare sectoral programmes; assisting in developing codes and standards, for example in the areas on governance; and providing technical expertise in specific areas. Complementing institutional support is the advocacy work and funding provided by the United Nations system.

62. FAO has provided support to the NEPAD secretariat through the secondment of an expert and has assisted the secretariat in elaborating a vision for a comprehensive development programme for the forestry, fisheries and livestock sectors — a companion document to the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, which is currently being finalized for presentation to the African Union/NEPAD. FAO is also providing support to the African Union and its member States to assess the constraints hindering the flow of trade, especially of basic food products, and identifying the best option for establishing an African common market for agricultural products.

63. IFAD provided institutional support to the NEPAD secretariat from September 2004 to January 2005 by funding a rural development specialist responsible for organizing the linkage and fostering cooperation between NEPAD and farmers' organizations in programme formulation and implementation and facilitated consultations between farmers' organizations in preparing the regional

implementation planning meetings for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme in various subregions in Africa.

64. The Economic Commission for Africa has actively participated in the support missions of the African Peer Review Mechanism to a number of countries by contributing technical staff. For instance, the staff of the Commission participated in support missions to Ghana (May 2004), Rwanda (June 2004), Mauritius (June 2004), Kenya (July 2004) and Uganda (February 2005). The Commission will continue to participate in subsequent missions such as those planned for Mali, Mozambique and South Africa.

65. As part of its institutional support, UNDP has provided direct technical and administrative support to the African Peer Review panel and secretariat and has also provided a democracy and political governance facilitator to the African Peer Review Mechanism secretariat. UNDP has been actively involved in the planning and participated in country support missions of the Review Mechanism that have been undertaken to Ghana, Rwanda, Mauritius, Kenya and Uganda and is supporting all the country preparations of member States, including institutional support to the African Peer Review focal points, the setting up of national structures to oversee the process (such as national APRM commissions) as well as the organization of sensitization workshops.

66. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations continues to cooperate closely with these organizations with a view to strengthening their ability to effectively plan and manage peace support operations. In this regard, the Department has provided technical assistance to the African Union in the planning and management of its mission in Darfur, the Sudan, through the establishment of a United Nations assistance cell in Addis Ababa.

67. Along with other development partners, the World Bank provides technical inputs to the development of programmes and assists regional economic communities and the NEPAD secretariat in the preparation of projects. It also provides advisory services (particularly in the area of trade and policy harmonization in different sectors) and helps in strengthening the capacity of regional institutions (including ECOWAS, SADC, the West African Economic and Monetary Union, the Central African Economic and Monetary Community). Senior management of the World Bank regularly participate in major strategic meetings aimed at raising interest for NEPAD and mobilizing resources to finance the NEPAD agenda (for example the Summit of the Group of Eight; the NEPAD forums in Paris in November 2003; and in Maputo in April 2004; and the NEPAD multi-stakeholder dialogue in October 2004 in South Africa). The World Bank has provided some institutional development fund grants to support the activities of the NEPAD secretariat, including financing public expenditure tracking surveys in agriculture; financing activities for strengthening the implementation of the NEPAD agenda in West Africa; and supporting the implementation of the NEPAD action plan on the environment. The Bank has also been working with the NEPAD secretariat in launching the TerrAfrica initiative, a partnership on sustainable land management in Africa.

68. IMF has supported NEPAD in a number of ways. In May, 2003, two people representing the NEPAD secretariat participated as observers in the Fund's data-collecting mission on the report of standards and codes to Burkina Faso in order to draw possible lessons for conducting the African Peer Review Mechanism. The

Fund was also represented in the three consecutive meetings for the Africa Partnership Forum in Paris (November 2003), Maputo (April 2004) and Washington, D.C. (October 2004). A meeting was held in February 2004 in Washington, D.C. between the Managing Director of the Fund and the Chairman of the NEPAD Steering Committee, at which key African and NEPAD-related issues as well as cooperation between NEPAD and the Fund were discussed.

69. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is currently supporting the e-Africa Commission by providing experts to compile a list of telecommunications infrastructure development initiatives and projects to ensure that ICT infrastructure is planned and optimized to meet Africa's needs and to deliver efficient network solutions.

70. The Director-General of UNESCO has undertaken two important initiatives to increase support for NEPAD. The first one is the establishment of a UNESCO committee for NEPAD and the second relates to the setting up of a forum of subregional and regional organizations for the support of cooperation between UNESCO and NEPAD. Regarding the first, the Committee's consultative role is to monitor the NEPAD-oriented strategies, programmes and activities carried out by UNESCO and to advise the Director-General on support to NEPAD and on sustainable development of Africa in general. The forum is a platform for dialogue and partnership in order to strengthen cooperation between UNESCO and NEPAD, held its first session at the organization's headquarters on 13 September 2004.

71. The Economic Commission for Africa has developed several initiatives as part of its advocacy role to promote the African agenda, build consensus and help advance Africa's development. Three of the most prominent ones are the "Big Table", meetings the African Development Forum and the Commission on HIV/AIDS and Governance in Africa, all three of which serve as vehicles for highlighting Africa's current and emerging challenges.

72. UNCTAD has continued to draw attention to the capital requirements of Africa, including the need to double the amount of official development assistance and to maintain it for at least a decade in order to jump start African economies. The provision of such assistance would ultimately lead to reduced aid dependency. With respect to the external indebtedness of the African countries, UNCTAD's analysis, contained in its 2004 publication *Economic Development in Africa: Debt Sustainability: Oasis or Mirage?*, draws attention to the fact that, according to present trends, there is little likelihood that the objectives set forth in the context of the Millennium Development Goals can be achieved by 2015 in the majority of African countries. UNCTAD suggested a number of policy measures, in the report, including need for an independent assessment of debt sustainability in African countries by a high-level panel of experts on finance and development, selected jointly by debtors and creditors, with an undertaking by creditors to implement fully and swiftly any recommendations that might be made. UNCTAD proposed that, in the meantime, there be a moratorium on debt service payments without additional interests being accrued.

73. In an effort to promote private sector involvement in the implementation of NEPAD, and to mobilize private sector resources for Africa's development, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa recently organized two meetings: the first, a panel discussion on promoting domestic private sector in Africa was held in October 2004 and the other, jointly organized with the NEPAD secretariat, an expert group

meeting on the contribution of the private sector to the implementation of NEPAD, was held in March 2005. Studies presented to the latter meeting detailing the nature and scope of private sector involvement in the implementation of NEPAD in three subregions in Africa found that even though significant, profitable opportunities exist, the private sector has yet to be actively involved in the process of implementing various NEPAD programmes. The private sector could participate in the implementation of NEPAD by taking equity, forming public private partnerships or forming other types of joint ventures to execute the programmes of NEPAD.

74. IMF has continued to press for the successful conclusion of the Doha development round. The Managing Director of IMF and the President of the World Bank sent a letter to the Heads of State and Government, as well as trade and finance ministers, stressing the importance of pressing forward with the Doha round. In the letter they emphasized the need for all countries to take on substantive obligations to liberalize trade, especially agricultural trade, and to increase flexibility in areas that impose heavy regulatory burdens on poor countries. These messages were echoed in the April 2004 communiqué of the International Monetary Fund International Monetary and Financial Committee.

75. UNIFEM has been active in policy advocacy and decision-making, especially in promoting gender perspectives in peace and security processes, and in facilitating women's effective participation in the Great Lakes region, Somalia, the Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Burundi and Sierra Leone.

76. Mobilizing adequate financial resources and technical expertise are key both to the successful implementation of NEPAD's programmes and projects and to Africa's overall development. African Governments are mainly seized with these tasks, but the supportive role of the entities of the United Nations system is well recognized and highly valued.

77. Various entities of the United Nations system have reported different approaches to providing financial support for NEPAD programmes and other Africa-related development activities. Some organizations are providing significant resources for funding projects in the infrastructure, agriculture, environment, education and health sectors. Others have provided financial support for establishing trust funds to support institutional development, technical assistance or more general capacity-building efforts of the African Union and the NEPAD secretariat. Still others are actively engaged in advocacy work to increase resource flows to Africa. Others have continued to provide financial support for humanitarian relief, refugee protection and peacekeeping operations. The table in the annex to the present report provides a detailed picture of the financial resources that entities of the United Nations system have provided to Africa over the last three years, from 2002 to 2004.

V. Conclusions and recommendations

78. **The United Nations system has shown much commitment to supporting NEPAD by using the existing coordination mechanisms, especially regional consultation meetings, as a forum for promoting dialogue and collaboration and offering support for developing various projects and programmes of NEPAD.**

79. **As NEPAD's implementation gathers momentum, African countries will increasingly place emphasis on: mobilizing financial resources for the implementation of the programmes of NEPAD; building their technical expertise for the management of their development programmes; and strengthening their institutions to assist them in achieving the goals of NEPAD.**

80. **There are many opportunities to be seized by the United Nations system in helping Africa's development in general, and the implementation of NEPAD in particular. Those opportunities lie as much in working together to provide focused and coordinated support to NEPAD as in helping African countries to mobilize significant financial resources for Africa's development, including for NEPAD programmes. These are tasks to which the United Nations system should make an active contribution.**

Annex

United Nations system support for Africa: financial and staff resources devoted to Africa 2002-2004

Agency		*Financial/staff resources (Thousands of United States dollars)*			*Africa's share of the organization's resources (Percentage)*		
		2002	*2003*	*2004*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
1. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Grants — operational activities	76 500	100 800	132 700	22	25	37
	Grants — emergency assistance	29 800	41 400	69 400	—	—	—
2. International Atomic Energy Agency	Technical Cooperation Fund	18 825	18 434	17 921	—	—	—
	Extrabudgetary[a]	1 184	1 023	892	—	—	—
	Total	20 009	19 457	18 813	27	27	26
3. International Civil Aviation Organization	Staff resource utilization	3 700	4 000	4 400	8	8	9
4. International Fund for Agricultural Development	Grants	9 122	4 125	13 075	42	25	57
	Loans	172 812	208 144	179 560	49	52	41
5. International Labour Organization	Regular budget	19 321	19 321	23 570[b]	8.9	8.9	8.9
	Portion of staff resources devoted to Africa (Regular budget)	12 894	12 894	16 760[b]	8.6	8.6	8.9
	Technical cooperation	24 237	26 862	33 646[b]	22.5	22.4	29.8
6. International Monetary Fund	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility loans	1 189 100	385 400	592 000	68	32	49
	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative grants	422 900	141 500	253 900	98	83	69
7. International Maritime Organization	Grants	1 431	1 214	1 437	11.64	9.17	10.35
	Staff resources (No. of people)	12	12	14	3.07	3.07	3.56
8. International Telecommunication Union[c]	Grants — technical cooperation activities	2 326	2 833	2 899	13.9	13.8	20.3
	Financial resources for staff	2 288	2 288	2 370	11.8	12.6	14.6
	No. of staff	19	18	18	16.7	17.8	15.6
9. United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs	Grants — for staff and operational activities	750	891	779			

Agency		Financial/staff resources (Thousands of United States dollars)			Africa's share of the organization's resources (Percentage)		
		2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Department of Economic and Social Affairs	Technical cooperation activities	11 819	10 263	9 348	21.2	15.9	17.7
Department of Peacekeeping Operations[d]	Personnel[c] (No. of people)	26 296	36 878	51 135	60.76	75.26	74.3
	Grants — resources for peacekeeping operations	1 582 400	2 015 540	2 863 050	60.17	71.73	73.98
Economic Commission for Africa	Staff resources utilization and operational activities	41 407	44 803	47 865	100	100	100
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Grants — field coordination activities	16 864	32 731	37 545			
Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States	Staff resource utilization	1 361	1 412	1 564	55	60	66
Office of the Special Adviser for Africa[f]	Staff resource utilization	2 483	2 431	3 635	100	100	100
10. UNAIDS	Staff costs	3 554	4 082	5 878	16	16	20
	Activities	9 365	11 753	14 427	13	33	13
11. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development[g]	Grants — technical cooperation spending[b]	22 000	24 000	36 000	22	24	36
12. Joint Inspection Unit	Grants	975	666	2 071	53	51	80
	Staff resources (No. of people)	6	6	7	—	—	—
13. United Nations Development Programme	Grants — including for programme support	337 884	408 419	560 671	14	15	13
14. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Grants — operational activities	59 562	65 208	77 184	14.5	14.3	15.3
	Staff resources (No. of people)	195	207	210	9.8	10.63	10.7
15. United Nations Population Fund	Grants — country offices' and regional programmes	73 251	63 470	72 238	36	36	
16. UN-Habitat[i]	Financial/staff resources	12 252	16 467	19 091	24	27	27
17. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Total (including programme support)	315 105	376 414	350 766	34	40	33
	Supplementary programme budget	—	—	111 700[b]	—	—	—

Agency		Financial/staff resources (Thousands of United States dollars)			Africa's share of the organization's resources (Percentage)		
		2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
18. United Nations Children's Fund	Grants	463 000	523 000	566 000[b]	46	44	49[b]
19. United Nations Industrial Development Organization[j]	Grants — technical cooperation activities	20 716	30 285	32 403	22	34	28
20. United Nations Development Fund for Women	Grants	21 100	22 400	23 200	30	30	30
21. United Nations University[k]	Grants — for staff and academic activities	554	513	570[b]	2.2	1.9	2.2[b]
22. World Food Programme[l]	Grants — operational expenditures	912 429	1 530 752	1 396 414[b]	57.3	46.7	48.2[b]
23. World Health Organization	Grants — operational activities	309 540	220 496	372 368[b]	25	20	26
24. World Intellectual Property Organization[m]	Grants (Swiss francs)	4 540	3 912	2 641			
25. World Bank	Grants	186 000	576 000	1 745 000			
	International Development Association	0	336 000	652 000	—	91	86
	Global Environment Facility	14 600	16 100	12 200	10	14	9
	Trust funds	171 000	224 000	1 081 000	15	15	33
	Loans	2 638 000	3 193 000	2 681 000	15	17	16
	IBRD credit	86 000	54 000	42 000	1	0.005	0.005
	International Development Association credit	2 552 000	3 139 000	2 639 000	39	46	42
	Staff resources	1 337 000	1 426 000	1 561 000	12	15	12
26. WTO[n]							

Source: agencies, departments, programmes, funds and organizations of the United Nations system.

[a] Excludes UNDP-funded projects.

[b] Figures are estimates or provisional, as indicated by relevant agencies.

[c] Exchange rate applied for regular budget disbursements is the United Nations Swiss franc/United States dollar rate valid for March 2005.

[d] Data provided from July to June of the next year.

[e] Includes military personnel, civilian police and international civilian personnel.

[f] Figures exclude the section of the programme on regional coordination already included in the Economic Commission for Africa.

[g] UNCTAD has a subprogramme devoted to African development (staffed with 3 Professional posts and 2 General Service posts). The percentage of staff resources dedicated to Africa in other UNCTAD programmes is estimated as follows: the Special Programme for the Least Developed, Landlocked and Small Island Developing Countries: 55 per cent; in the area of trade: 47-60 per cent; services development: 15-30 per cent; investment and enterprise development: 20-40 per cent; debt and assistance for participation in the Paris Club: 50 per cent.

[h] An additional $32.7 million United States dollars (approximately) were spent in the context of interregional projects. About 30 per cent of that or some $10 million have been devoted to Africa.

[i] Excludes the Oil-for-Food Programme.

[j] These figures reflect UNIDO's technical cooperation projects/programmes in the region. UNIDO has 20 professional staff dedicated to the Africa Regional Bureau and Field Office. A significant number of substantive technical staff is also involved in the implementation of several UNIDO programmes and projects in the continent.

[k] The United Nations University engaged in a wider range of research and capacity development activities aiming to contribute to a varying degree to African development. Given the diversity and the discrete nature of those activities, the University's reporting for this report was focused on its Institute for Natural Resources in Africa.

[l] Figures exclude staff resources.

[m] Africa Bureau, including staff resources, in Swiss francs.

[n] WTO finds it impossible to put a monetary amount on its activities undertaken for Africa.